

The Evening Herald.

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MR. RIPLEY'S VIEW.

WHEN passing through Albuquerque a few days ago President Ripley of the Santa Fe system was too disgusted with railroad business conditions to talk for publication. By the time he had passed through Kansas, however, and discussed with his freight traffic managers the handling of a 130,000,000 bushel wheat crop in that state, he had cheered up as to the future of the Santa Fe system.

"The United States government has constructed a ceiling above which the railways of the country cannot rise, but has neglected to construct a bottom through which they cannot fall."

"All that the railroads have to do is to raise the money to pay the bills," Mr. Ripley said. "The government has taken charge of the management of our property and fixed our rates. When we make a conclusion showing that the rules imposed upon us result in a disastrous reduction in net earnings the government shrugs its shoulders and lets it go at that. Of course, this condition cannot last always. When a candle burns both ends—well, the time will come when there won't be any candle."

"In your opinion, is the country drifting toward government ownership of railroads?" Mr. Ripley was asked.

"We are drifting toward a radical change of some kind," was the reply. "The present system of railway management is breaking up. Whether we will have the misfortune of government ownership I am unable to say, but this is certain—the transportation companies will have to be allowed to earn a sufficient sum of real money to pay their operating expenses, maintain the efficiency of their service to the public and give a fair return to those who invest in railway securities, or capital will withdraw from this character of investment."

"The prospect for such a privilege is not bright. The failure of the government to manage the postal department successfully causes thinking citizens to shudder when they contemplate government ownership of railroads, with their control, through the politicians, of hundreds of thousands of employees in transportation service."

There are a great many people to whom Mr. Ripley refers as "thinking citizens" who feel just about as he does; that a definite lid has been built over the railroads, without sufficient reinforcement of the bottom of the structure, and that a change is pretty certain to come.

Strangely enough many of these are the same "thinking citizens" who were most active and most effective in securing regulation of the worst railroad abuses. These are of the opinion that for the present at least the railroads have had sufficient regulation and that a rest will do both the railroads and the country good.

THE LABEL LAW.

WE NOTE with satisfaction that the newspapers of New Mexico are beginning to call the attention of prospective candidates for the state legislature to the fact that we have on our statute books a law labeled the "label law," and which should be labeled "the newspaper misuse law for the protection of taxpayers," which must be repealed and which they are expected to repeal.

The Fort Sumner Review has served notice that it will oppose any candidate who declines to pledge himself to work for the repeal of this law. The Farmington Times-Herald has made the same announcement, and the Springer Stockman is also prepared to take the same stand. Others of the solid newspapers of the state are showing their readers the utter insignificance of this statute which provides extreme punishment for telling the truth, even when the truth is not only not published with malicious intent, but with the exact opposite intention of aiding the community and bettering conditions or correcting evil ones.

No newspaper worthy of the name objects to a law affording protection to the individual against malicious libel. We all want it. But the ex-

isting libel law not only prohibits the publishing of the truth when the interests of the community demand it, but provides that the greater the truth the greater the libel; this in effect is not in words. The people of the state should know the menace of this law, and the Evening Herald is determined that they shall know it before the next legislature meets. We intend that they shall know it so well, with all its attendant dangers, that they will force its immediate repeal.

Behind the protection of this sheltering law a crooked public officer can do almost anything he may choose, short of an actual departure with the doors of the safe, and the newspapers of the offended community dare not open their mouths about it, unless they are backed by unlimited bank rolls. Even then the threat of imprisonment, which goes with the rest, will retard even the bravest editor from taking chances with such a law. The law in effect prohibits the publication of the truth about a public official, unless that official is actually before the court, upon specific charge of an offense against a specific law.

The muzzle is especially effective in the case of the small newspaper in the small community. Such newspapers usually are not rich. They depend upon their revenue from week to week for their maintenance and the maintenance of the men owning them. These men can be ruined by a legal proceeding under this law, and ruined so quickly that they can be forced out of business and into the poor house before the proceeding has passed its first stages—all for telling truth to which the public is entitled.

A FLY WARNING.

WARNINGS against the housefly are coming to us from every hand. Soon we will have reached as desirable a sanitary status, at least in incorporated cities and towns, as has been reached in open filthy Havana or unhealthy Manila, or in other pest holes which have been transformed into health resorts by simple sanitation; by cleaning out the breeding places of mosquitoes and flies. In the meantime the "Fly Warning" of the New York board of health, issued broadcast through the city, is a sound warning for every household in the nation. It should be written into law and the law enforced. Here it is:

1. Allow no garbage, soiled newspapers, trash or dirt of any kind to accumulate in the cellar, area or yard.
2. Keep all drains clean and unobstructed.
3. Have a covered garbage can and wash it daily with a strong solution of washing soda. Remove the garbage as often as required.
4. Cover all windows and doors with wire netting.
5. Keep the kitchen clean and do not allow food of any kind to remain uncovered, particularly milk, puddings, and custards, as bacteria multiply rapidly in such foods. Use a covered sugar bowl, and keep all cakes, pastry and sweets of any kind covered, for flies are very fond of sugar.
6. Do not allow vegetable or fruit parings or tea leaves to remain in the kitchen sink or have soiled kitchen towels or table napkins lying around.
7. Remove all food and soiled dishes from the dining room table after meals. Wash the dishes promptly.
8. Keep the ice box clean and free from odors and the door always tightly closed.
9. See that the plumbing is in good condition and have the toilets clean and well flushed out.
10. Empty dirty water from the wash basins, soap pans, etc., in the bedrooms.
11. Do not allow soiled clothes to lie around, but wash them out promptly.
12. If cupboards are used, empty them daily and wash with a strong solution of washing soda and allow some of the solution to remain in the cupboard.
13. Take particular care of the sick room and the patient.

ABOUT LOWER CALIFORNIA

Lower California, Mexico's isolated peninsula, the coast of which the Pacific fleet of the United States is now patrolling, is one of the least known territories in North America. The following facts concerning this arm of land, which projects about 800 miles southeasterly from the southern border of California, were given out by the National Geographic society at Washington, D. C., today.

The width of the peninsula varies from about 20 to more than 100 miles, and its irregular coast-line, over 2,000 miles long, is bordered by numerous bays. Being mainly a mountainous, desert region, it is thinly peopled and presents many sharply contrasting conditions. Low sun-scorched plains, where death by thirst awaits the traveler, lie close to the bases of towering granite peaks, belted by forests and capped in winter by snow; desolate plateaus of black lava look down on valleys seamed with green-bordered streams.

At the time of its discovery in 1533 by an expedition sent out by Cortes in search of a fabulously rich island, it

SOLOS

by the
Second Fiddle.

The A B C's who meditate
Meet often, talk and hesitate
In efforts grave to save the state
And get Huerfano out.

But Villa's way, we may relate,
Huerfano to eliminate,
Is plain enough—if he will wait.
See evidence en route.

SHERIFF WHEELER of Arizona
says he wishes he could move Albuquerque bodily to Tombstone. Think, Sheriff. We're with you, can't you?

WERE AS NEAR to Tombstone as we care to be.

STRANGE as it may seem, it was named TOMSTONE in the days when there wasn't a dead one in it.

THE NEW "Lookout" at the Grand Canyon is a swell place to sit tight in.

THE COUNTRY, says an official Oyster Bay bulletin, came damned close to going to smash, during the seven months in the wilderness. But we're back in time.

"THE RIVER is there," says the Colonel. Right. We're glad it isn't here.

TWISTING the lion's tail is tame sport, compared to building a fire under both the male and female of the species. For originality leave it to Drummond, et al.

VILLA's method of settling differences in Mexico may lack dignity, but it has the Niagara method skinned for results.

SOME DAY former Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson will learn that every time he sticks his head up somebody will be there ready to hit it.

THE COLONEL'S bills are easily explained. The payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia makes him boil over.

REFUSAL of a C. O. D. whiskey shipment to Texas must rest on the assumption that there is no cash left in the town to which it is billed.

MR. MELLON argues that the late J. P. Morgan was some pumpkin.

AS A MELON cutter he had class that was all his own.

THE MEDIATORS are agreed that if Huerfano consents to be eliminated the situation will be simplified.

IT WILL so far as the United States is concerned.

THE MESA DRIVE will be a mighty pleasant trail when its lined on both sides with vineyards.

IT JUST MIGHT happen that if we went to congress again about that mesa land it might think us ungrateful.

PIONEER WOOTTON is a boaster whose work is not all confined to atmospheric pressure.

The Colony eating monkey is going some, you know.

Yet has made T. H. eat crow.

is estimated to have been inhabited by 25,000 Indians, who vigorously resisted the intrusion and prevented the newcomers from getting a foothold for more than a century. The Jesuits then came in and were wonderfully successful in exploring the peninsula and establishing missions. They established three main trails, one along each coast and a third down the middle, which served as the regular routes of travel. Today the Indians have vanished from all parts of their former territory, except a few in the extreme northern end.

During the last half century all parts of the territory have been visited, mainly by Americans, in search of mines and other natural resources. Little of the knowledge gained has been available to the public. Gold, silver, copper, iron and other minerals and much fertile land have been found, but the scarcity of water, fuel, forage, and the difficulties of transportation have united with other causes to bring about failure to develop the resources.

The climate of Lower California is general in kind and arid. Northern conditions are closely like those in adjoining parts of southern California; in the middle they are more arid, but the extreme southern end, and though arid, has more regular summer rains. The peninsula suffers long periods of drought, during which no rainfall sufficient to start vegetation occurs over large areas for periods of from three to five years. These dry periods may be succeeded by torrential rains, which sweep the country and roll great floods down to the sea. Surface water is scarce and limited mainly to isolated water holes in the rocks or to springs from which small streams flow but a short distance. The Rio Santa Domingo is the one living stream within the peninsula which flows on the surface from its source to the sea throughout the year. These conditions have resulted in the development of the richest and most extraordinary desert flora in the world. The bird and mammal life, however, is closely related to that of southern California. The plains abound with small desert mammals, such as rabbits, pocket mice, kangaroo rats and others. A large number of the smaller desert mammals never drink water, it having been found impossible to teach some of them to take water in captivity. Antelope, mountain sheep, mule-deer and moose-like lions are the only large game animals.

The peninsula is thinly peopled and enormous areas remain uninhabited. The most populous section is the region south of La Paz, where rains are more regular than further north. A few small towns and widely scattered communities along the coast, with a limited number of vil-

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF CATHERINE OF ARAGON.

KING HENRY VIII of England spent more time in the courtroom than any other sovereign in the history of the world. The first of the trials instituted by Henry to rid himself of a wife of whom he had grown tired was his efforts to divorce himself from Catherine of Aragon. It required two long efforts, and the king became very much peeved at the slowness of the proceedings.

Henry and Catherine had been married on June 11, 1509. She had previously been married to his brother, and feeling that it was necessary as a policy of state to keep on good terms with Ferdinand of Spain, when his brother died he decided to marry his sister-in-law. All writers agree that the first few years of their wedded life were extremely happy, although the queen was six years Henry's senior, for he was only 18 at the time of the marriage.

At first Catherine exercised an enormous influence over Henry, and, in fact, until the rise of Wolsey's influence was the most powerful personage in the kingdom. The first trouble that came between them was due to the fussy Ferdinand, who inveigled his son-in-law into a league with the French, in which Henry was entirely overlooked. This was in 1513, Henry, naturally, was angered, and the following year rumors of divorce began to be heard, but they smoldered for a long time. Then Anne Boleyn appeared and the king was at her feet.

As Henry grew more and more attached to Boleyn, he feigned remorse that he should have been guilty of unlawfully marrying his brother's widow. It was not until 1525 that Henry began publicly to express his scruples regarding his wedding. To assist him, to carry out his scheme he secured the services of Cardinal Wolsey.

The cardinal exerted every effort with the pope at Rome to annul the wedding, but his efforts failed. Finally the king succeeded in the calling of a court inquiry in England and the first trial was begun on May 21, 1529. The sittings were held in the parliament chamber of the convent of Blackfriars. After the commission had been read both Catherine and Henry came forward. The

queen prostrated herself at the king's feet and all chroniclers agree that in speech of the rejected wife was full of eloquence and true pathos. She reminded him that she was a stranger in a strange country; she spoke of their children, and reminded him in piteous accents that for 18 years she had been a loving, true and faithful wife.

The procedure of the ecclesiastical court was always slow, and instead of pushing the trial the court merely issued a citation for the two parties to appear on the 18th of June following to state their case. The king, acting in precisely the same manner as an ordinary litigant in an ecclesiastical suit, expected a power of attorney and appointed two proctors to act for him, Dr. Sampson and Dr. Hall.

The queen on her side was by no means without advice, for she selected as her counsel the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Ely, Rochester and St. Asaph. When the 18th of June arrived the king appeared in person. The queen refused to allow in any way the jurisdiction of the judges, and it was evident that she had made up her mind to fight the matter to the bitter end.

The case for the king was that by the law of the church marriage with a deceased brother's wife was prohibitive. Further, that such a marriage was not permitted by the law of God. In answer to this Catherine's counsel admitted that the law of the church was against the marriage, but that the pope had power to dispense with the prohibition in any particular case, and that in this case he had done so.

Among those who testified as being present at the marriage of Henry's brother and Catherine, as well as to other facts regarding the marriage, was the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Arthur Poynes, the Marquis of Dorset, the Viscount Fitzwater and the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk. The trial in every way was a sham, and finally the pope summoned the king to Rome, but Henry haughtily refused to appear, either in person or by deputy, and setting the pope at defiance he married Anne Boleyn on January 25, 1533. On the 10th of the following May, Cranmer declared the first marriage void, and on March 23, 1534 Pope Clement pronounced it invalid. Queen Catherine did not quit the kingdom, but was closely guarded during the remainder of her lifetime, her death occurring January 7, 1536.

ASPARAGUS FINE WITH A ROAST

Served simply with butter or cold with a vinaigrette sauce, asparagus is a good accompaniment of any roast meat.

Various sauces make various dishes of asparagus, and although connoisseurs insist that the delicate flavor of this vegetable can not be improved by the addition of flavoring, other than pepper, salt and melted butter, still sauces can be depended on by the cook for variety, says the New York Times.

The long green sort is sweeter than the larger white variety, but the thick white stalks look better than the green ones. Either kind is good, if it is fresh.

Asparagus can form the foundation of the main dish at luncheon. One such dish is an omelet prepared with asparagus. To make it, the tougher pieces can be used. Cut them in one-inch pieces and boil them slowly in salted water until they are quite tender.

Beat the whites of three eggs, with a bit of salt, until they are stiff and dry. Then add the beaten yolks of the eggs. Next add a tablespoonful of cream and then add the asparagus lengths, which should be quite soft. As much asparagus as you wish can be added, for, of course, this recipe can be increased.

Mix the asparagus and eggs lightly, and then pour the mixture into an omelet pan or into a skillet into which a little butter has been melted. Brown it slightly, fold it, sprinkle it with salt.

hages, ranches and miners' camps in the interior, cover the population. Lower California has a territorial form of government, and, owing to its great length, is divided near the middle into a northern and a southern district, Ensenada and La Paz being respective capitals.

Planning for the Stork's Arrival



Among those things which all women should know of, and many of them do, is a splendid external application sold in most drug stores under the name of "Mother's Friend." It is a penetrating liquid and many a mother tells how it so wonderfully aided them through the period of expectancy. Its chief purpose is to render the tendons, ligaments and muscles so pliant that nature's expansion may be accomplished without the extreme strain so often characteristic of the period of expectancy.

"Mother's Friend" may therefore be considered as indirectly having a splendid influence upon the early disposition of the future generation.

Whatever induces to the ease and comfort of the mother should leave its impress upon the unborn child. At any rate it is reasonable to believe that since "Mother's Friend" has been a companion to motherhood for more than half a century it must be a remedy that women have learned the great value of.

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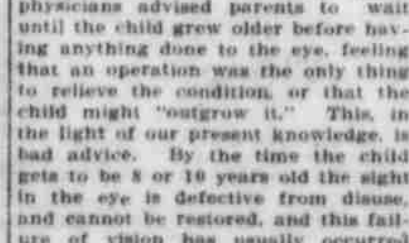
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No More Interruptions.
One of the theological seminaries of the Methodist church has a professor known throughout the denomination for his impatience with modern biblical criticism and criticism. This professor was lecturing to the class one day on the subject of Haiman and his son, dwelling particularly on the miracle of an ass being endowed with the power of human speech, in the midst of the lecture one of the students interrupted him to ask whether he did not think a phenomena so unusual as an ass talking unbelievable. The professor hesitated a moment then answered emphatically: "Not nothing unusual. I am constantly af-

flicted by having to listen to it." Needless to say there were no more interruptions.—In National Monthly.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dr. T. F. Tannus, the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Santa Fe will be in Albuquerque June 1, 2 and 3, on which days he will see patients at the Combs' hotel during office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

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Dr. Tannus is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Chicago and has extensive experience as a specialist in America and also in Europe.

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Colorado Springs, Colo.,	\$20.75	Salt Lake, Utah	\$42.60
Denver, Colo.,	\$23.70	Detroit, Mich.	\$48.15
Pueblo, Colo.,	\$18.85	Minneapolis, Minn.	\$57.15
Washington, D. C.,	\$74.70	St. Paul, Minn.	\$57.15
Atlanta, Ga.,	\$58.20	Kansas City, Mo.	\$49.65
Chicago, Ill.,	\$57.15	St. Louis, Mo.	\$51.85
Baltimore, Md.,	\$74.75	Atlantic City	\$52.35
Boston, Mass.,	\$95.15	Hoffman, N. Y.	\$76.60
Cincinnati, Ohio,	\$84.85	New York	\$84.85
Toledo, Ohio,	\$68.15	Niagara Falls	\$76.60
Pittsburg, Pa.,	\$74.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	\$79.55
		Ogden, Utah	\$42.60

For further information please call at the ticket office or address E. J. JOHNSON, Agent.

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